

# The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 35: No. 52

ACME, ALBERTA. THURSDAY JANUARY 24th, 1957

\$1.50 a Year; 5c a Copy



Mrs. E. Smith of Wayne is visiting at the home of her grandson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Doug Prowse.

Don't forget the Sale of Home Cooking Feb. 2nd sponsored by the Gamble Ladies' Aid.

Hospital patients this week are Sylvia Schell, W. Schacher, Gottlieb Ohlhauser, Harry Hunt in Drumheller hospital and Mrs. Chas. Smith and Mrs. Archie Metzger in Three Hills hospital and Mrs. Ed Foster and Alf Hoivik in Calgary hospital.

Word was received by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hunt of the death of Harry's brother George Hunt, Calgary.

Word was received by Mrs. Cadman and Mrs. Levins of the death of their oldest sister Mrs. Adam Ireland, 82 of Garston, Liverpool.

## CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

The Annual Meeting of Christ Church (Anglican) was held after Evensong on Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Vicar Rev. J. G. Robert's gave a review of the year's progress, thanking the officers of the church and organizations for their support and in particular for the effort that resulted in the enlargement of the Vicarage. He also commented favorably on the growth of the church school and young people's groups.

Vicar's Warden, Mr. C. Cave gave a brief review of projects carried out in 1956 and preferred for 1957. The Financial Statement, which showed a notable advance in total income, was presented by Mr. E. Wiffen the retiring People's Warden.

Reports were given by all groups and showed a year of steady progress.

Officers for 1957:

Vicar's Warden.....Mr. C. Cave  
People's Warden D. J. Wilson  
Synod Delegates, Messrs. Wiffen and Wilson with Mr. Cave as substitute.

FOR SALE 2 Milch Cows one Hereford and Jersey, one Holstein.

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## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

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Vestry—Messrs. J. Barber, J. Barnes, H. Bramley, L. Bramley, H. Church, W. R. Church, G. Hunt, H. Isaac, N. Nash, E. P. Wiffen.

Sower Correspondent, Mr. L. Bramley.

Mr. Wiffen will continue as Treasurer for the Wardens.

## GAMBLE COMMUNITY NEWS

A large crowd attended the pot luck supper on the evening of the annual meeting of the Gamble Assoc. New officers were elected as follows:

President.....C. Martin  
Vice-President.....R. Atkins  
Secretary.....Neva Atkins  
Entertainment Convenor, Mrs. C. Martin.  
Flower Committee—M. Hanson and G. Garrett.

The Grand Forks Mutual Telephone Co. held their annual meeting on Jan. 19 in the Gamble School. The same officers were returned to office.

The Gamble W.A. has a new slate of officers:

President.....Betty McCracken  
Vice-Pres.....Marj. Hanson  
Secretary.....Edith McCracken  
Treasurer.....Fern Kary  
Flower Committee.....Mrs. King

The Gamble W.A. will hold a bake sale in the Ideal Hardware Sat. afternoon Feb. 2.

Mr. A. Sigmund flew east by TCA to take delivery of a new car. He is expected home about Jan. 30th.

The wedding of Leona Sigmund and Glen Johnson on Feb. 9 will take place in Carbon United Church.

A shower for Leona in the Legion Hall will be Tues. evening, Feb. 5.

We wish Mrs. A. Metzger, who is a patient in the Three Hills hospital, a speedy recovery.

## BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES

By the S.M.

Quite a length of time has gone by since I last wrote up any Scout Notes. Maybe I am tired or just plain too lazy. You can take your choice. Since I came to live in Canada, my hide has got steadily thicker and thicker, and nowadays I write when I have the energy, which does not seem to be often. Anyway I will try to catch up on some of the backlog, and hope I do not bore you.

On the 27th December we had a very enjoyable Christmas Party, at which only four of the boys had sufficient courage to invite a lady partner—the others being far too bashful. Girls, if and when we have another party, and if you would like to be invited, ask one of the boys to take you, and if he is too bashful to do so, then fill him full of bosh and he will be more willing to invite you—if it is the only way to save his life.

At the party we had as a special visitor, Mr. Harry Dell, the Field Commissioner for the Boy Scouts Association for Southern Alberta, and he presented Patrol Leaders Wayne Garrett and Bobby Hood with their Queen Scout badges, and if they drive cars the same way, they are liable to get to their destination before the blooming cars.

At this time I would like to mention the very steady and very useful help the boys are getting from Mr. Joe Viens, Mr. Leslie Bramley and Mrs. Ed Ohlhauser. These three people are doing wonderful work in helping to instruct and train the boys in their different badge work. I admit that I would be stalled without their help, and they are so good with the boys too. Furthermore—and this is an important point too, the boys like them and respect them.

There has been much talk amongst some of the boys about the Religion and Life Award badge, a badge that is awarded to a Scout who has completed to the satisfaction of his own Minister, Priest or Rabbi the requirements in connection with his religious observances and education approved for his own denomination. At the moment we are having to mark time on this subject until the Priests

and Ministers of the local Churches get together and draw up a basic list of the necessary requirements for this badge, after which it will be necessary for the Priest or Minister concerned to add to the basis so as to fit the needs for the training in his own Church. The boys and I will be glad when this is done, for the boys want to get to work on this badge.

Well, Archie Ohlhauser is on the threshold of obtaining his First Class Badge and maybe by Saturday 26th will have won it. Here's hoping, Archie. Ronnie Gieck is right behind you, so make sure that he doesn't pass you. Dale Gimbel is very close too, and should become a First Class Scout by the 9th February.

More Scout news next time, folks.

Acme Bonspiel will be held Feb. 4th to 9th; Midway 11 to 16 and Swallow and Beiseker 18 to 23 of February.

## YOUR ALBERTA

THE RESPONSE to this series of advertisements is most gratifying. So much so, it has become necessary to reprint a booklet prepared by the Government outlining the duties and objectives of the various departments serving you. If your request entails mailing of this booklet, please bear with us if it is slow in reaching you. Mailings will be made immediately on receipt from the printer.

AT ONE TIME or another everyone has something to say about education. It's good, or bad, or too much one way or another. Generally, the matter of accommodation of students is to the fore. It might prepare many Alberta residents for the shape of things to come were they to realize that experts forecast a whopping jump in Alberta High School enrollments in the years ahead.

With figures given in THOUSANDS, the following figures of high school enrollment are offered, with future years as estimates:

	1945	1954	1956	1975	1985
Grade X	7.6	9.9	17.2	28.7	33.8
Grade XI	5.8	7.9	14.7	25.3	32.5
Grade XII	5.2	6.3	14.4	22.5	28.6
Totals	18.6	24.1	46.3	76.5	94.9

FIGURES about anyone's type of business except your own are sometimes a bore, and difficult to assimilate. But due to everyone's dependence on food, figures on agricultural production costs are actually everyone's business. The Department of Agriculture made a survey recently on the crop costs per cultivated acre in one Alberta district over the period from 1951 to 1955. The results have sparked many farmers into realizing the importance of the cost of production in profitable farm operations and have created interest in the Farm Planning Program offered by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

FOR EXAMPLE, in 1951, the total cash expenses such as tractor operating expenses, taxes, buildings, and so on, came to \$10.47 per cultivated acre. In 1955, they were \$7.58 per cultivated acre. In the non-cash expense field, which includes the crop share of depreciation, interest on land investment, farmer's own labor at hired rates, and so on, in 1951 were \$11.71. In 1955 they were \$9.41.

COST per cultivated acre in 1951 was \$22.18; in 1955, \$16.99. The average crop returns for the same years were \$28.62 and \$20.42. The margin of return per acre for risk and management dropped from \$6.44 in 1951 to \$3.43 in 1955.

INTERESTING sidelight is the fact that in 1951, 60 percent of farm cash receipts came from crops, and in 1955 it was 19 percent.

MORE INFORMATION on The Farm Planning Program may be obtained from your District Agriculturist or the Department of Agriculture.

WATCH FOR US NEXT WEEK.

*Your Future is Here... In Alberta*

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GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of ALBERTA

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## THREE HILLS SCHOOL DIVISION No. 60

notice of

# Annual Meetings

## FOR ALL SUBDIVISIONS

TAKE NOTICE THAT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF ELECTORS OF ALL SUBDIVISIONS OF THIS SCHOOL DIVISION WILL BE HELD AS INDICATED BELOW:

Sub-Div. No.	Place	Date	Time
1	ACME LODGE ROOM	WED., FEB. 6, 1957	2 pm.
2	CARBON School Gymnasium	FEB. 7, 1956	2 pm.
3	THREE HILLS Community Centre	FEB. 4, 1957	2 pm.
4	HUXLEY LEGION HALL	TUES., FEB. 5, 1957	2 pm.
5	TORRINGTON School Auditorium	FEB. 8, 1957	2 pm.

A. W. POLAND, SECRETARY-TREASURER of the  
THREE HILLS SCHOOL DIVISION No. 60  
TROCHU, ALBERTA

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at Reasonable Rates





# EDITORIALS

from other weekly papers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

## The frontier that was

(The Progress, Winkler, Man.—November 21, 1956)

In the cities of Eastern Canada there was the admonition: "Go west young man." Most who went had the opportunity to prosper. That some eventually did not prosper is hardly to their discredit or to the shame of the rich prairie land which they planted with wheat. There were pests and blights Canada had never seen before; there was a world of depression and a falling away of wheat demand; there were the dust-blown years of drought.

In 1901 there were about 13,500 farms in Saskatchewan, the flattest of the three prairie provinces and the only one to survive most of the half century mainly on the wheat economy. Sixty percent of these farms were smaller than 200 acres. Most were homesteads. In 1916 the province recorded 104,000 farms; in 1926 a total of 117,000 and in 1936, 142,000—the highest number recorded in a census year.

In that third of a century, the western prairies had built for Canada an envied export trade in bread wheat.

Today, prairie wheatfields no longer lure the eastern smallholder who wants to go west; they are no longer a suitable settling ground for immigrants with little capital or veterans seeking low-cost rehabilitation. Prairie wheat farming now is big business. In Saskatchewan alone in 1951, 60 percent of all farms were capitalized at between \$10,000 and \$50,000 each. Some topped \$75,000.

In short, the Canadian prairie is no longer a frontier. It is a highly mechanized, modernized sector of the country. Very little of it is remote, even less is barren and hardly any virgin land remains.

★ ★ ★

## Farmers need cash advances now

(The Bulletin, Brooks, Alberta—November 20, 1956)

Farmers need money right now and they are getting more restless over the continued congestion at country elevators. They have heard all the explanations as to what has caused the congestion and how the Wheat Board is doing all it can to sell grain, and how the government will not condone a policy of "giveaways" or acceptance of foreign currencies, but the farmers still want some cash money.

We were impressed with the plan put up by the Farmer Union of Western Canada, which suggested that cash advances be made through country elevators, the same to be guaranteed by the federal government. But Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe seems to have turned it down.

The big payday for farmers is always in the autumn. When they do not get most of their money then they are in trouble with debts and taxes and the need for cash for family expenses. The bank loan scheme devised by the government earlier in the year is not a satisfactory one for most farmers. Some sort of advances on stored grain is the best proposal we have noted.

The annual meetings of farmer organizations will be held in the very near future. If we are not badly mistaken there will be urgent demands for some plan to provide farmers with badly needed cash—and that at an early date.

★ ★ ★

## Perhaps we're missing the boat

(The Canadian, Camrose, Alta.—October 24, 1956)

After Ken Glatiotis' recent hunting trip at Brooks, where he went on the inducement of Bud Jones and his wife, as Mrs. Jones' father is the Ford dealer there, we are inclined to believe that Camrose is now missing the boat by not setting out to capitalize on the hunting facilities here. Down at Brooks they draw literally hundreds of United States and Canadian sportsmen by their phenomenal pheasant resources. It is said that the area is a veritable battlefield of sound effects day after day, yet the supply of pheasants does not seem to suffer too greatly. The irrigation ditches and their willow shelters are ideal cover for the birds. Artificial propagation is resorted to if nature fails, with surplus birds distributed to outside areas. Camrose is in a like position with wild ducks, or at least it has been for the past four or five years, so why not set up a promotional program to draw the anxious nimrods and their fat pocketbooks to the Camrose district. There were so many ducks in the Camrose area this year that shooting lacked the keen element of sportsmanship. There were no grounds left upon which to find fault with government regulations. At the same time, the geese used this area in their southward migration flights to an extent seldom seen here before. We caught sight of a fairly large flock out by Bittern Lake early one morning and have been told that several flocks have set down in this area for feeding for as long as two and three weeks. Here is a challenge to the Fish and Game Association and the Camrose and District Board of Trade. First, convince the sportsmen that the birds are here, and then provide suitable hospitality for them after they get here. These boys have real folding money to spend . . . and Camrose has what they are after!

## IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

### Indian weathervane

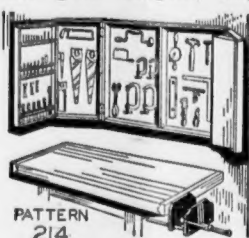
dates from Colonial times. The 16-inch figure is cut out of wood and painted in true Indian colors. Pattern 241 gives tracing designs for this figure, also a crowing cock. This Indian weathervane design



and the direction letters. Method of mounting is clearly shown. The pattern will be mailed for 35c. It is included in the Windmill and Weathervane Packet which contains five patterns for \$1.50.

### Wall cabinet

A wall cabinet with side panels that fold in on a stationary center portion gives compact, easy-to-



reach storage for hand tools. Pattern 214 contains illustrated directions for making it with four or six panels according to your needs. It will be mailed for 35c. This pattern is one of five in the Woodworkers' Packet for \$1.50.

Address order to:

Home Workshop Patterns,  
Department P.P.L.,  
4433 West 5th Avenue,  
Vancouver, B.C.

## Children's Hospital Week observed

Manitobans observed "Children's Hospital Week" following the opening of the new \$3,000,000 hospital that serves all of the province.

The Manitoba cabinet proclaimed Children's Hospital Week to commemorate the event and to acknowledge the work done in the past by the hospital.

At the opening of the new building, Hon. R. W. Bend, health minister, said it would provide hospital services "second to none in Canada". Provincial assistance for construction will total over \$700,000, plus a \$140,000 special equipment grant shared equally with the federal government.

Mr. Bend said the hospital, founded 48 years ago, has provided specialized facilities for care of children not available in other general hospitals. As such, it has served the whole province.

Apart from its specialized clinics devoted to cerebral palsy, speech and hearing defects, squint and physiotherapy, the hospital has become one of the foremost centres in North America on Rh disease—a project assisted by the provincial government. As well, said Mr. Bend, it is one of the few recognized centres in Canada for surgical correction of congenital heart conditions.

## :: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

### GOODNESS AND PHILANTHROPY

Goodness and philanthropy begin with work and never stop working. —Mary Baker Eddy.

Philanthropy is almost the only virtue which is sufficiently appreciated by mankind. —Thoreau.

There is an old saying that charity begins at home; but this is no reason it should not go abroad. —Cumberland.

To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interest of the whole world, as far as it lies in our power, is the height of goodness, and makes that temper which we call divine. —Shaftesbury.

The world is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion. —Benjamin Franklin.

## Grain research results of importance to farmers

Results of agricultural research on cereal grain varieties were presented to a meeting of the Provincial Advisory Council on Grain Crops held at Saskatoon December 17th and 18th.

Those in attendance included cerealists from Experimental Farms, the University of Saskatchewan and specialists from the Canada and provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Wheat Pool and Seed Growers' Association, according to V. B. Holmes, Assistant Director of the Plant Industry Branch and Secretary of the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops.

The group reviewed tests on grain varieties grown at many locations under the supervision of cerealists from the University and Experimental Farms. Results of such tests and the many agronomic characters of each cereal variety including yielding ability, strength of straw, height and weight per measured bushel, will receive careful consideration.

This crop information will be used to decide what cereal varieties are best suited for the soil and climatic zones of Saskatchewan. Later the information will be assembled and made available on request in pamphlet form. The pamphlet is called "Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan—1957," and is expected to be available about January 15th. Distribution will be handled through Agricultural Representatives, Experimental Farms, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the University Extension Department.

"It is important that farmers use recommended grain varieties said Mr. Holmes, "because quality must be maintained or even improved if we are to sell grain on the competitive world market. Some non-recommended varieties produce inferior quality grains and present market problems. Inferior quality grains meet with disfavor by world purchasers and in an agricultural economy dependent largely on exports, we should not neglect to emphasize this."

The importance of top-quality wheat was stressed recently, Mr. Holmes added, by James Farquharson of Zealandia, President of the Saskatchewan Seed Grain Cooperative. He addressed the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Meeting in Regina. He said some wheat was graded down to No. 3 due to the presence of inferior varieties in the sample. Samples contained Red Thatcher, Mida and Cadet, all non-recommended varieties.

Mr. Holmes said he felt elevator agents who are in constant touch with farmers could play an important part in advising them of the importance of top-quality, clean seed and the value of recommended grain varieties. To carry out this extension job, both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Farquharson agreed that elevator agents should first know the recommended grain varieties and be well informed on the subject of quality.

### THE JUNIORS

Young fathers traditionally forget to get the details on their newborn, such as weight, color of hair (if any), etc., details the neighbor women always ask about.

One such, elated over the birth of his first son the other day, was asked the baby's weight. He looked blank, then excused his oversight by quipping, "Gosh, he's so smart he's running around the halls, so they haven't got around to weighing him yet!"

Speaking of babes, a friend remarks how nicknames given in early childhood often stick through life. A point in question was the fact that he could recall the real names of a pair of twins only with difficulty, even after the boys had grown up, so seldom were the baptismal names heard.

The twins had been very small at birth, and one was somewhat smaller than the other. To differentiate between them, one was nicknamed "Bits" and the other "Lits", for Littlest.

The lads had real he-man names. Malcolm and Wallace, but they are better known as "Lits" and "Bits" to this day.

### LIVE WITHOUT WATER

Desert pocket mice can live without drinking water. Feeding on dried seeds only, the little rodents flourish for months in arid sand. Their long acclimation to the desert enables them to produce sufficient water through chemical changes of starch in their digestive tracts.

## Urge care in seed grain

In the spring of 1956 a seed survey was undertaken. One farmer's seed whose drill was sampled revealed the following astounding results. In one pound of so called "seed" specialists counted 144 perennial sow thistle seeds, 228 stinkweed, 1,212 wild oats, 1,716 lamb's quarter and 84 wild buckwheat. The farm reported that he was planting Olli barley.

Fortunately few farmers plant the type of grain just described, but at a glance, grain that contains 30 or 40 weeds seeds to the pound can look good. To find out exactly what is in your seed grain make a thorough check, by spreading out one pound of grain and counting the weed seeds. If you wish identification or some of the weed seeds that you may find, visit your District Agriculturist or send a sample to the Field Crops Branch, Edmonton.

Take a good look at the grain you plan to use for seed before planting time and also get a germination test advises R. L. Pharis, Supervisor of Crop Improvement Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Then when you look over your up and coming crop you won't be disappointed.

## Powdered graphite can cure sticky locks

Sticky locks can often be cured by blowing powdered graphite into the latch opening.

A handy pressure tube of graphite can be purchased at any hardware store.

If the latch sticks against the door frame latch plate, a bit of paste floor wax rubbed on the latch and allowed to dry may lubricate it enough to work easily.

The planet Mercury, which is some 3,000 miles in diameter, is the smallest major planet of the sun.

## Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With More Comfort

FASTTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTTEETH on your plates. No gummy, goopy, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTTEETH at any drug counter.

## If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Everybody gets a bit run-down now and then, tired-out, heavy-headed, and maybe bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary toxic condition caused by excess acids and wastes. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys, and so help restore their normal action of removing excess acids and wastes. Then you feel better, sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all druggists. You can depend on Dodd's. 52



**"EXPORT"**  
CANADA'S FINEST  
CIGARETTE



## Salmon fishing scanned

More than 200 fishing boats have been intercepting salmon 40 miles from the British Columbia coastline, and their heavy catch may have serious effects on the future of the industry.

The fishing may be devastating, but it is quite likely to continue for a considerable time. It is not illegal.

Some of the gillnets used by these ocean fishermen are a mile in length. Ordinary gillnets measure from 400 to 500 yards.

Ocean fishing cannot be interfered with by any Pacific Coast regulatory body, Canadian, American, or international. Salmon, and other fishing, is subject to strict rules within a three-mile limit, but beyond that there is no law.

The Canadian Government has been pressing for the extension of the limit to 12 miles, but has not met with any great encouragement in diplomatic quarters.

The three-mile limit was set many years ago. At that time it was felt that a country could enforce this rule for that distance, but hardly beyond it. Artillery pieces could not hit a target beyond three miles.

Such a concept is hopelessly archaic today. Every maritime nation recognizes the absurdity of regulations based on the power of artillery a century ago, but the conflicting claims are very confusing. These must cover salmon, whales, oil, pearls, seals, and various other sea resources.

The Soviet Union is demanding a 12-mile limit. Communist China asks for 60 miles. Australia has set its mark on 100 miles. Some of the Latin-American republics are ambitious enough to set their figure at 200 miles, though most of them would not be in a position to implement their regulations.

Japanese fishermen have been scandalously over-fishing off the Queen Charlotte Islands, halfway up to Alaska. The salmon they catch there rightly belong to Canada, but the authorities are powerless to interfere under the present three-mile regulations. If the range is extended to 12 miles, all poachers will be swept out of Hecate Strait.

Fishermen from the State of Washington were the first to go out after salmon with mile-long gillnets far out on the Pacific Ocean, but their big catches soon drew Canadians eager for profitable catches.

The 200 boats now are about evenly divided between the two nationalities, but most of the fish is unloaded in Seattle, where the price is usually higher than on the Canadian side.

James Sinclair, Canada's Minister of Fisheries, has been studying the problem of ocean fishing, and has experts delving into the subject. It is, of course, impossible to guess what would be the long-range result of the use of mile-long gillnets, but as all the salmon are heading for British Columbia waters the authorities feel that they have cause for grave concern.

This year's salmon pack has been very disappointing. A good year was expected, but the total to the beginning of September was only 873,000 cases. This is nearly 20 percent lower than 1955, which was considered a poor year.

Mr. Sinclair recently has been acting as cicerone on a Canadian tour of inspection by Alexander Ishkov, Soviet Minister of Fisheries and one of its outstanding experts, who has earned the respect of Canada's high technicians. Soviets visit Canada.

Mr. Ishkov has been accompanied by other top Soviet fisheries experts. Their visit is an exchange courtesy to Mr. Sinclair, who spent some time in the U.S.S.R. last year. He was the first Canadian minister ever to visit that country.

In British Columbia the Soviet visitors were nobly entertained. They visited the biological station at Departure Bay on Vancouver Island, several canning establishments, and took innumerable notes of what they saw and heard. They were particularly interested in Vancouver's new \$300,000 aquarium in Stanley Park, and intimated that there would be a similar one built in the Soviet Union in a year or so.

On the whole, judging by the comments of the visitors, the U.S.S.R. is every bit as advanced as Canada in fishery matters, and in many cases well ahead.

\$227—Christian Science Monitor.

### FAST GROWTH

If the power of your hair to grow were confined to one hair, that hair would grow about an inch in a minute.

### BLOOD CLEANSER

Of every gallon of blood pumped by the human heart, more than a quart passes through the kidneys.

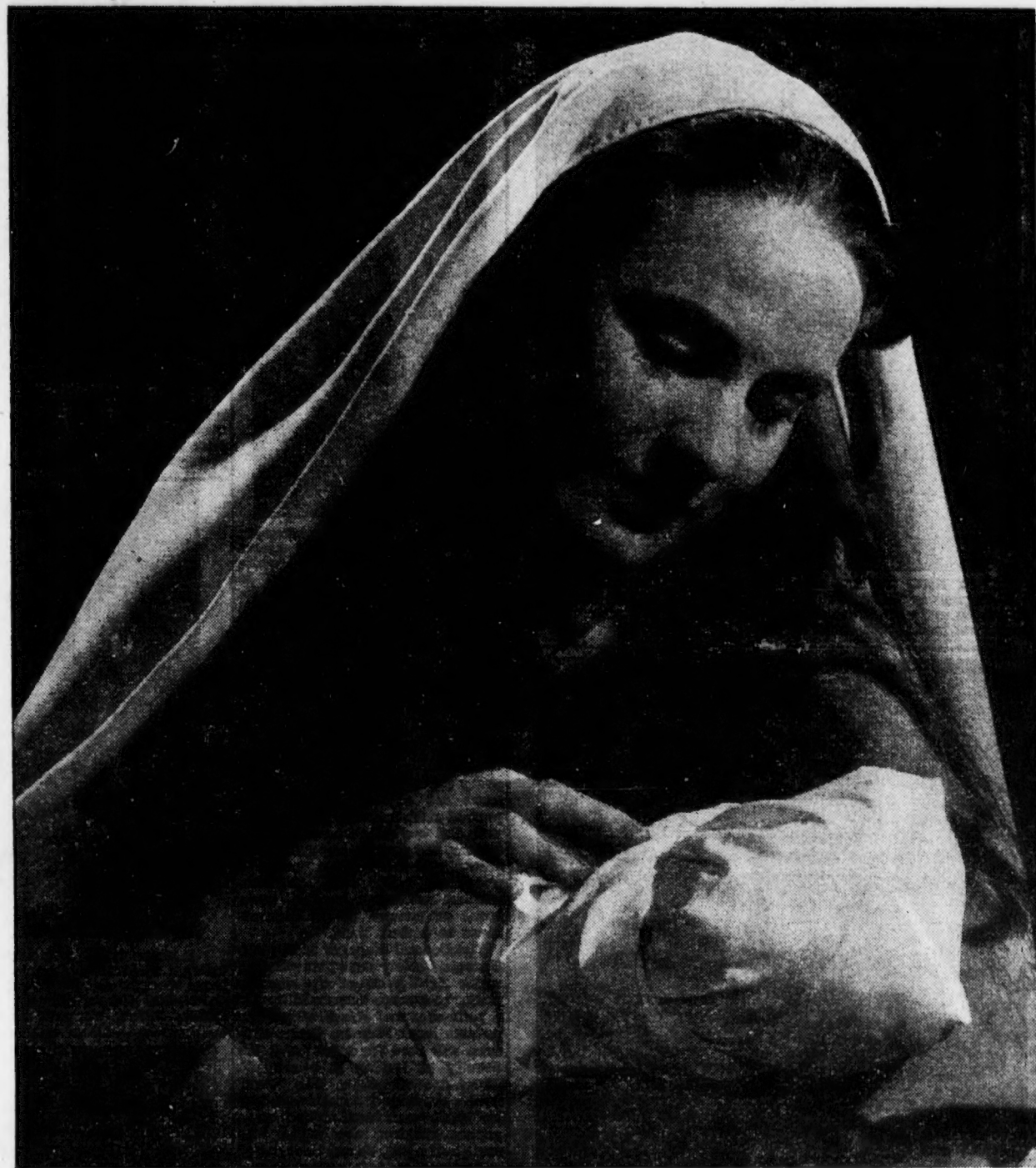
### HUGE RESERVES

Middle East oilfields produce 23 percent of the free world's supply, and contain more than two-thirds of the crude oil reserves.

### DENSE POPULATION

Among the most densely populated places in the world is Hong Kong, with 5,148 persons per square mile.

## "When They Saw the Star They Rejoiced With Exceeding Joy"



"And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and said unto them, 'Fear not; for, behold, I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And it shall be a sign unto you.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, 'Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men.'"

National Film Board of Canada photos by Chris Lund.



"And Joseph went up from Galilee . . . to Bethlehem, to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child. And she brought forth her first born son, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn."



"The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. They fell down and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, frankincense, and myrrh."



# World Happenings In Pictures

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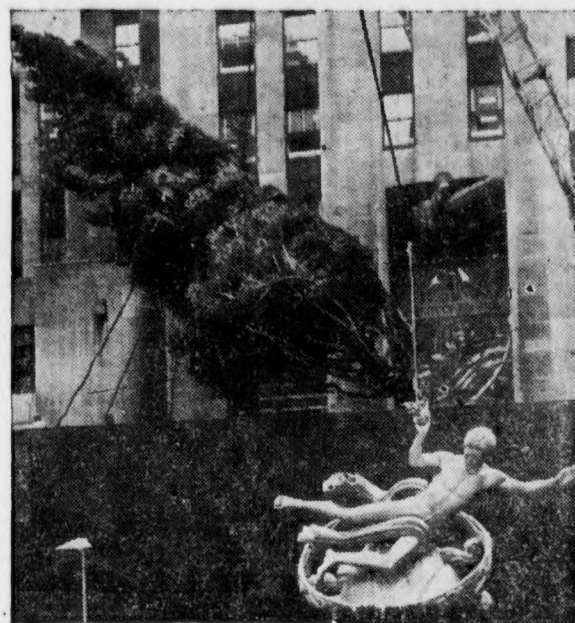
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**HAPPY NEW YEAR!**—Man, this Mr. 1957 in top hat and tails (okay, diapers) is the jazziest yet. I mean he's hip on this Hippy New Year bit. So get with it, daddio, at least halfway, and play ball with this cool cat in the '57 hat, yeah, yeah.



**WINTER WHITE**—An after-ski outfit, new on the winter sports scene, is of leather-supple white kid. The ensemble, designed in Paris, France, consists of slim trousers and a mandarin-style jacket that zips over a short, fitted vest.



**LOOK MA, ONE HAND**—The graceful statue in Rockefeller Center, New York City, appears to have no trouble supporting a huge Christmas tree. The 64-foot white spruce, a gift to the Center from New Hampshire, was being raised into position by crane when the photographer caught tree and statue in this interesting angle.



**"AND I SAY TO YOU"**—Perched on a stone to deliver his oration, a distinguished member of the Rock Penguin clan, at London, England, Zoo, gives his views on world affairs. Judging by the hair-raising effect, his fellow birds are quite agitated by it all.



**MOVIE MENAGERIE**—Here's the latest twist in movie theatre entertainment—a "Pet Show", to which everybody, including his pets, is invited. A French magazine organized the affair in Paris, to give the varied species of fauna a break. Rex, the well-behaved German shepherd, and Chopia, the not-so-well-behaved chimp, may seem like odd companions, but then, they've never been to a movie before.

## Care of pets

"Every child should have a pet." This is a pleasant theory often quoted sentimentally. But every pet needs care, and parents must not neglect this essential part of child training. Loving parents and uncles and aunts present kittens, and puppies and rabbits as presents to children too young to undertake their care. Toddlers without intending cruelty, often tease an animal till it becomes mean to protect itself.

The General Manager of Toronto Humane Society says that children under eight years of age are too young to assume responsibility for a pet's care and this is where the parents must step in. Often children will care for a pet until the novelty of having it wears off. There are adults too who "love" pets when they are small and cute but don't want them around when grown. Children over eight who are given a pet, should be made to understand that it is not a toy. They should be given instruction on its proper feeding and care. This teaches them kindness and consideration not only for animals but for human beings. We often hear of pets, played with at the summer cottages and left to fend for themselves during the winter. There is much to learn about the wails, the strays, the hurt, the hungry. The care of a pet adds to the duties of the day, but it is a great training in responsibility and loyalty and adds to a larger pity for all maltreated creatures, animal or human.

## Callused feet could stand investigation

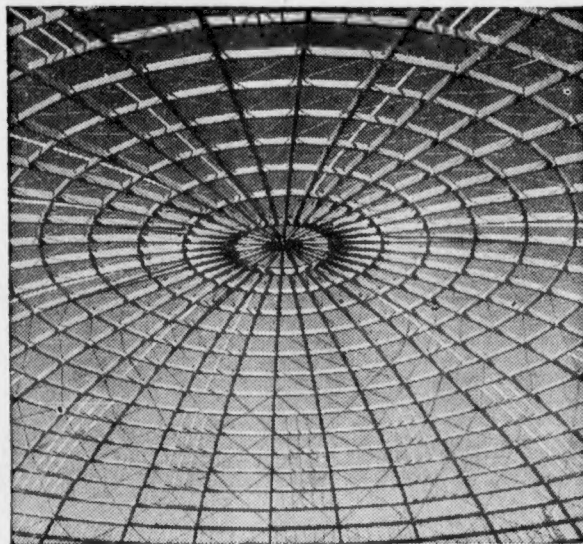
Heavy calluses on any part of the foot should be investigated. They may mean that too much weight is being thrown on that part of the foot.

It's always a good idea to consult the orthopedist when something looks wrong. He usually can prescribe a simple, comfortable treatment to correct childhood conditions—conditions that might become painful and require more drastic treatment in adult life.

Children's shoes are all-important of course. They should be the right shape and width, as well as the right strength, be neither tight nor loose, have low heels, a flexible sole, and a straight inner margin from the ball of the foot forward past the big toe. For a fast-growing foot, the shoe should be one-half or a whole extra size long.

## HIGH SPEED—MORE GAS

An auto consumes 60 percent more gasoline travelling at 65 miles an hour than it does travelling at 25 miles an hour.



**PATTERN IN TIMBER**—The new fieldhouse of Montana State College, at Bozeman, forms a striking pattern against the sky as it nears completion. It boasts the world's largest clear-span timber dome—300 feet in diameter. The structure, costing one and a half million dollars, will seat 12,500 persons.



**A LUCKLESS BRIDEGROOM** is consoled by his lovely bride, and that, we imagine, just about makes everything all right. Donald Peters is spending his honeymoon in hospital at Sparta, Wis., after breaking his leg while bending down to pick up his crutches at the wedding. Why was Don on crutches? He'd broken the same leg a few days earlier!



**PAIR OF QUEENS**—Radiant charm of two British queens sparkles as Queen Elizabeth II, right, and the Queen Mother arrive at the Royal Academy in London to attend a reception. Ermine for wraps and jeweled tiaras complement the regal setting of royal limousine.



# Canadians try to minimize hail

One of nature's most costly and destructive phenomena, hail, may be partially or totally controlled in the future as a result of experiments and studies undertaken in central Alberta this year by two separate organizations.

In the experiments and studies, which will be continued until definite conclusions are indicated, the Alberta Research Council is conducting a study into the formation and life cycle of hail-bearing storms. The Water Resources Development Corporation of Denver is employing a cloud-seeding procedure which, according to some observers, appears to modify hail precipitation.

The hail suppression experiment being conducted by the WRDC in the Didsbury district of central Alberta since July 20 has apparently proven successful. For the first time in a number of years, there has been no hail damage reported in that district, which boasts one of the richest soil belts in Alberta and the not-so-enviable record of being one of North America's worst hail areas.

## Farmers unite

More than 800 Didsbury farmers, weary of heavy crop losses because of hail damage year after year, joined together to form the Mountain View and Knee Hill Hail Suppression Association. Each subscribing farmer was assessed \$15 per 160 acres to cover the cost of hiring the Denver corporation to tackle the problem.

The test area covers a rectangular district 12 miles wide and 36 miles long. Half the test area is in each of the Mountain View and Knee Hill municipalities.

Forty-two "hail suppressors" have been installed in the district, most of them far north and west of the "target area". The suppressor unit is basically a furnace burning coke impregnated with silver iodide. The silver iodide vaporizes due to heat, forming minute crystals. Vertical air currents, always present during an impending storm, carry the crystals aloft.

It is believed that the silver iodide crystals, similar in size and formation to natural ice crystals, cause a large number of small ice crystals to form in the clouds. Without this man-made boost, moisture in the clouds condenses to form a relatively small number of large drops. These can freeze and become hailstones of varying sizes.

## Separate study

Since the hail suppressors have been in operation, several bad storms have struck the surrounding districts. Severe hail damage to crops has been reported at Bowden to the north, Crossfield to the south, and Cremona to the west of the "target area". About 30 per cent crop damage was reported in a small section of the southwest corner of the experimental plot.

A separate study on hail has been undertaken this year by the Alberta Research Council and the Meteorological Service of Canada to learn as much as possible about the formation and life history of individual hail storms. This knowledge will serve as a guide in planning and assessing future experiments on hail control.

While the study has no connection whatsoever with the Didsbury experiment, officials are keeping in close contact with it and are recording results. The research officers in charge have enlisted the aid of Alberta farmers in gathering data. Letters of explanation and hail report cards were supplied to about 6,500 farmers in central Alberta.

## Storms reported

These farmers were asked to report every hail fall by using the cards. They have provided such information as the exact location of the storm, the time it began and ended, size of the largest stone, lightning, and winds. Remarks of any unusual phenomena accompanying a storm also were requested.

The pattern of hail storms is being given close attention in the study. Officials are making an effort to determine why certain areas seem to be more susceptible to hail, over a period of years, than other nearby districts.

These officials now feel that an extensive storm, cutting a wide swath up to say 100 miles in length, probably consists of a ser-

# On The Side : • By • E. V. Durling

The hat business must be taking a terrific beating in New York as many hatless men are wandering about Manhattan. Even when it is below freezing the hatless males are numerous. They wear overcoats, gloves and mufflers but no hats. Why not hats? Is it because they think it will prevent baldness or make their hair grow? One theory is that going without a hat in winter makes a man feel virile.

## Rewarding research

In my research as how to live in Paris on an easily balanced budget I mastered the mysteries of travelling in the Metro (subway) and also rode on the rear platform of a bus. I dined at a bistro on the Rue Boetie, danced at the Mimi pension and smoked a French cigar. My success, however, made me reckless. I threw caution to the winds and decided to drink the aperitif most popular with Parisians or limited incomes. It nearly floored me. The bartender, a sympathetic fellow, said I drank it too fast. He also said it was a drink "for which a taste must be cultivated." And on a limited budget at that!

## Facts and figures

In Holland if a man is apprehended driving an automobile without a driving license the car is taken away from him. It automatically becomes the property of the government. Last year over 100 Hollanders lost their cars that way. The population of Ireland continues to get smaller. For example, there are less than half as many people living in the County Mayo as there were 100 years ago. Ireland has the largest emigration percentage in the world and the lowest marriage rate. The war scare started a terrific rush on the food shops in Paris. One housewife purchased \$500 worth of spaghetti. She must have hired a truck to get it home. Incidentally, the French have been going wild over Italian food. Paris restaurants featuring an Italian cuisine are always packed with customers. Am asked approximately how many words there are in a three-act play. The answer is about 30,000. Same goes for a four-act play.

## For what it's worth

There are 11,000 taxicabs in Paris and, as there are no numbered streets in the French capital, a taxi skipper really has to know the city. There are also no one-man buses in Paris. All the city line buses have a motorman and a conductor. . . . Most Parisiennes outlive their husbands, while the widows outnumber the widowers five to one. . . . Most of the night club floor show girls are English because most French girls are poor dancers.

## Exercise is the answer

It has been reported there is very little heart trouble in Holland. This has been attributed to the fact that most Hollanders ride many miles daily on bicycles. However, I believe the reason the Hollanders rarely suffer from heart trouble is because of their calm demeanor. And the fondness for taking it easy in their homes after a hard day's work.

## Sizing up the situation

In France there is a shoe available with changeable heels. That is, the heels of this type of feminine footgear can be adjusted to different heights. The heels slide into place along a one-quarter inch wide track. So, if a girl is taller than a man she has dated, she can even things up by changing the height of her heels.

## LICORICE

Licorice and its byproducts are widely used in breakfast cereal, to mellow smoking pipes, to pickle sheet metal and as a foaming agent in beer.

ies of small individual storms or cells, each of which goes through its cycle in a relatively short period of time, perhaps half an hour. There is evidently a link between each such cell and the next one, as if the end of one cell "triggers off" a new one nearby.

Just how, why, and where this chain reaction begins in the first place are problems that remain to be investigated.

## Hibernation's for the animals

The four-footed ones make a success of sleeping away the winter in a nice cozy stuffy den but humans couldn't do so well on the method, not being equipped for the project.

Instead of dashing home from school or work and snuggling up to a radiator, humans do better to get out into the fresh air for at least a short walk every day. Winter sports for those who can take them, and some outdoor exercise for even the elderly will help to promote good health.

## DRIVE A SAFE VEHICLE

## GOOD LIGHTING

One of the things which impresses us when we visit towns and cities is street lighting. Where it is good, we receive the impression that it is a progressive town and a good place in which to live.

## CHECK YOUR BRAKES

Be sure your brakes are in good condition now that the school season has started.

The cooking of cabbage reduces the vitamin content by two-thirds.

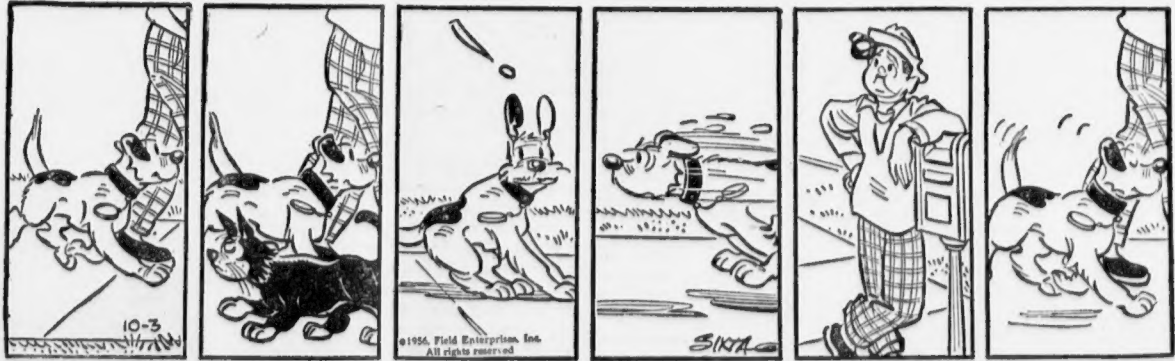


A Canadian miss, in Canadian materials, this small sleepyhead looks cosy in her smart new pyjamas of Tex-made yama flannelette. 3227



## RIVETS

By George Sixta





## Dresses for the future

Disposable paper garments for the use of research workers in atomic laboratories were developed some time ago by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wis., but these are just the first step into a new field. The next will be paper dresses, slips, bathing suits, rain capes, and who knows what else for everybody to wear.

Many plant workers in the Kimberly-Clark Mills are already wearing paper work clothes and some of the girls in the offices enjoy wearing paper dresses and skirts. They are either printed or painted in interesting designs and have a crispness which does not wilt with wearing.

The paper material is non-woven, formed by laminating several piles of high wet-strength cellulose wadding to each side of a web of crosslaid threads of rayon, nylon, or glass, held together by an adhesive. In making this wadding, some of the important special features are built in, such as resistance to wrinkling, scuffing, linting, and also desirable draping qualities.

The word "wadding" doesn't strike a high-fashion note, but whereas Kimberly-Clark is now devoting itself chiefly to providing this paper "fabric" for special laboratory uses, it has an eye on far more glamorous possibilities.

About the only "paper" characteristic of this product is that it cuts like paper. But it sews like cloth. However, it needn't be sewed, but can be glued together or fastened by a heat-sealing process. Just imagine cutting out a new dress like one for a paper doll, pressing the seams together with a hot iron, painting on a few poses and dancing off to a party in it. But so far paper is not available in the yard-goods section of department stores.

The garments produced in the research laboratories are not only water-resistant but also burn-resistant, and some can be washed and reused a time or two. The cost of such a new gown would probably be about \$4.00. And think what a variety one could have!

The idea stirs the imagination. Want a new dress, Chuck the old one in the wastebasket and get out the scissors and the iron. There'll be nothing to it—not even much expense.

This is all in the realm of possibility but not of availability—anyway not yet.

## Doctor recommends "fencing in" toddlers

Dr. E. Robert Kimball, according to a report from the Journal of the American Medical Association received by the Health League of Canada, believes that preschool children should be separated from adult gadgets and trouble for at least half of their playtime.

Dr. Kimball adds, this will help the child in his adjustment and adaptability by allowing him to escape the adult "no" for part of his time and by slowing down the expansion of his world to the point where he can handle it. He stresses that a child does not really understand what belongs to him and what belongs to his parents until he is four years old and that until then, he should be relieved of the responsibility of not touching the possessions of adults for half of his playing hours.

Because parents cannot live in a nursery, Dr. Kimball suggests the child be separated from the adult world by means of a play pen, gated room or porch, fenced yard, or nursery school, depending on his age. Such "compartmentation" gives nervous mothers relief and decreases the number of household accidents. In addition, it prevents the child from developing habitual patterns of resistance to adults as they try to direct them.

In a study of 363 children, followed for five to 10 years, Dr. Kimball found that a child adapted to new situations more readily as soon as he escaped the adult "no" for half of his play time. In fact, toddlers' adaptability increased fourfold with "fencing in," and proved an important factor in a child's prime character formation.

## NEVER GROW UP

We are not too pessimistic about being able to educate these (the young) away from many dangerous practices. We wish we could feel as optimistic about the people who are grown up in years but not in intelligence, who never get beyond the stage of being potential bulls in a china shop.

The black widow spider always approaches its victim backwards.



The little fur fills a big role in chic winter costumes. Glamour personified is the mink bolero, left, equally at home over suits or dresses. Another small fur, the ultimate in elegance, is the white mink evening stole, right. It has graceful bracelet-length sleeves.



## Experts study shallow topsoil

Soil surveyors have classed some ten-million acres of Alberta soil as 'Solonchak.' This is the term used by soil specialists to denote a soil which has a workable, fertile but shallow surface layer underlain by a very compact or hardpan type of sub-soil. The hardpan layer is usually about 8 inches in thickness. Below the hardpan is a layer of soil containing heavy concentrations of salts, mostly gypsum.

The main belt of these soils in Alberta extends from Bruderheim in the north to Suffield in the south. It covers an area about 250 miles long and 35 miles wide. Other smaller areas having similar soils outside this main belt.

The chief problem on these solonchak soils is the hard sub-soil, which prevents ready movement of soil water and nutrients and so hinders or prevents root penetration. Consequently, the value of these soils varies directly with the depth of the fertile surface layer. On some seven-million acres of such soil in Alberta the depth of this surface layer is less than 12 inches.

These soils are definitely inferior agriculturally, being very droughty when rainfall is scanty and tending to flood when rainfall is heavy. A method that would break up the hardpan and keep it from reforming would stimulate production on this soil, states H. A. Friesen, Agronomist, Canada Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

Deep tillage, soil conditioners, fertilizer treatments and cropping methods are the main means of improvement. Deep tillage experiments are designed to break up the hardpan layer and mix in the salts from the layer below. It is expected that these salts will keep the hardpan layer from reforming.

Similarly, the use of soil conditioners such as gypsum, sulphur, krypton, manure and straw are designed to prevent reformation of the hard layer once it has been broken up. Cropping systems or rotations, which involve the use of deep rooted legumes, are being studied alone and in combination with the use of deep tillage and soil conditioners to determine the effect of different crops on soil aeration and root penetration.

At present time the work has not progressed beyond the initial stages; plot areas have been measured and a number of treatments laid down. Since the major part of the work is an attempt to improve crop production by effecting a change in the soil itself results from the Sub-Station will be accumulated over an extended period.

## Dieselization plans to be expanded

Canadian National Railways, embarking on a plan of territorial dieselization, has announced orders for 222 diesel units with a total value of \$44,700,000. When delivery is completed late next year, CNR lines east of Montreal and west of Edmonton will be almost fully dieselized.

Since the inauguration of CNR's dieselization program, 1,068 passenger, freight, yard and work units have been placed in service. Deliveries early in 1957 will complete a five-year plan of dieselizing specific runs and services, and the plan of completely dieselizing territories, starting from the east and west coasts, will begin.

The alligator has a transparent eyelid.

## IS U.S. RUNNING OUT OF OIL?

Not for many generations to come...if ever

By GROVER BRINKMAN  
(CPC Correspondent)

Back in the flivver days of 1925, statisticians of the American Petroleum Institute made rather a startling statement. Boiled down, the substance of the report was to the effect that the United States had only 5.3 billion barrels of proved crude oil reserves underground.

At the time, the story made quite a splash. "We're running out of oil!" the crackerbox philosophers predicted. "Our kids won't have enough left to take a joyride."

"At the rate we're using gas, we'll be bone dry in 10 years," some predicted.

Now, 31 motor-mad years later, American oil well pumps have brought nearly 44 billion barrels of crude oil to the surface from this same soil that a third of a century earlier was supposed to contain less than one-eighth of that amount.

Furthermore, today's petroleum statisticians estimate that the U.S. still has better than 31 billion barrels left underground! Add to this more than five billion barrels of natural gas existent in the same caverns.

How could the 1925 oil forecasters be so wrong?

Do not discredit them. Thirty years ago, their estimates were sound. However, the oil industry's technological progress from 1925 to the present has shown that America has merely touched some of the oil that at that time was not known to be existent. Even though more oil is being used each day, new discoveries are upping instead of depleting the country's supply of known reserves.

Right now, known crude reserves, stored in nature's own reservoirs, will keep her autos running for another 12 to 15 years.

American motorists helped burn 46½ billion gallons of gasoline last year. Some statistician with a sharp pencil has estimated that if this huge amount of gasoline was dumped into one stream, it would fill a ditch 20 feet wide and 18 feet deep, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

An American Petroleum Institute study reveals that six out of 10 American families own a car. They spend an average of \$325 a year for their operation. The bulk of this expenditure is for gas and oil.

One would think that the bowels of the earth would be much like a deflated balloon, with all of this oil pumped out of it. However, oil men are not alarmed. The oil and gas supply underground still is

huge, both in the U.S. and on foreign soil.

And it can be expected that scientists, geologists and engineers will improve their ability to find

## HOLD OPINIONS

Do you find yourself sometimes nodding in agreement to forcefully expressed opinions even though you really don't agree with them at all?

Do you tell yourself that you only agree to avoid a messy argument?

This has happened to me once or twice, and I've always been sorry for it afterwards. Now, if some earnest soul preaches a doctrine I can't hold with, I refuse to agree just to humor a man or keep the peace.

I feel better when I adopt this attitude. I maintain my self respect. And strangely enough, it has often happened that a firm friendship has been reached through argument or discussion.

I can remember one man who came storming to see me, waving an OF MANY THINGS column under my nose, and telling me how wrong I was. We had quite a set-to. Today, we are good friends. He knows that there are certain points where we hold diametrically opposite views; that there are other points where we are in accord. Perhaps each of us changed our views somewhat or were put straight to some degree. But there was no pussy-footing or hedging.

Friendship is a poor thing indeed if it involves any loss of personal integrity.

I often used to listen, as a youngster, to my father and his closest friend argue political matters. Sometimes the air would be blue. But their friendship was real enough to encompass the idea that each held honest opinions and had a right to support them. That's true friendship and it should never be weakened by any compromising of opinion.

This does not mean stubborn adherence to falsehood. Never be afraid to admit a mistake in fact, or in theory, if convinced that you have been wrong. That would be a compromise, too, of your own personal integrity.

## PAPER

Paper made from papyrus stalks was invented some 4,000 years before the Christian era. It was partly superseded by vellum and parchment, which gave way in the 10th century to the type of paper used today.

hidden oil to meet future demands, just as they did in the past. It's amazing the amount of money the oil industry spends yearly in research—but it pays off.

Thirty years ago, no one even thought of off-shore oil. Fracturing and other conservation processes were unheard of. Today, oil fields no longer profitable are water-flooded—and pumped for years afterward, recovering millions of barrels of oil from "pumped-out" fields.

Today, the Continental Shelf is a terrific exploration field. Years ago, back in the flivver days, even talk of drilling for oil under the sea would have branded one as slightly off his rocker.

No one can predict accurately the day when there will be an acute oil shortage in the United States. If it ever does come, there still are 270 billion barrels of proved reserves in the free world outside the U.S. which can be tapped.

If you're still pessimistic, remember that scientists already have found ways to change coal into oil. Today, the process still is expensive. However, if the need arises, there are enough raw materials in the form of hydrocarbons to run American engines for hundreds of years.

The United States Geological Survey substantiates that theory by saying that Colorado alone has 900 billion barrels in high grade shale oil. Tapping this one giant resource, when the time comes, will give the U.S. oil to supply not one, but many, generations.



Pumping for oil in Texas



## TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CREEP

"Have you been boycotting the department stores in town this month?" an unfeeling husband asked his wife. "I read in the financial section that their business is off three percent."

A famous after-dinner speaker was invited to preside over a convention banquet of psychiatrists. "I suppose," he conjectured, "they expect me to lie down and say a few words."

A couple of avid TV fans began to grumble at the old, old, movies that kept making the channel rounds. "I saw one last night so old," said the first, "that Abraham Lincoln played himself in it."

"That was a comparatively new one," scoffed the other. "We caught one last week that was really a museum piece: Abraham Lincoln played Haymond Massey!"

Out-of-towner walking past the White House in Washington, D.C., one evening was heard by a reporter observing to his wife, "For just two people, they sure burn enough lights."

In Florence, an American publisher told a companion, "I saw the darndest thing from the train window this morning just outside Rome: a lot of actors from 'War and Peace' playing baseball."

"That's not unusual," countered the other. "With so many Americans here now, you're likely to see a ball game in progress most any place in Italy."

"Not like this one," insisted the publisher, "Napoleon was playing third base."

At the recent Miss America contest, the fair representatives of the states of New Hampshire and Alabama met in the dressing room. "We might as well face it," sighed the miss from New England. "Men are all alike." The Alabama beauty smiled her agreement, and murmured, "Men are all Ah like too."

## Aches and pains

Recurrent aches and pains and any other persistent and unusual conditions should be diagnosed by a doctor. While they may be entirely harmless, they could be symptoms of more or less serious ailments. In most cases diagnosis can discover the cause and early treatment can control or cure the ailment but it is important to have the symptoms identified and treated promptly.

DIM LIGHTS WHEN PASSING

## Tuberculosis kills few young folk; still serious cause of disability

By LLOYD WILLIAMS

Research Economist, Research and Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Public Health

A few years ago tuberculosis was associated in the minds of most people with "consumption" in teen-agers, especially young girls. Is this still true?

The answer is NO as far as deaths are concerned. Tuberculosis—at least in Saskatchewan—is no longer the killer it was 30 or 40 years ago among our young women. In fact, Dr. John Orr, General Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, can now report that in 1954, the last year for which he has complete figures, only four persons between the ages of 10 and 29 died from tuberculosis. While all of these deaths occurred among the Indian population, the mortality picture for both Indians and non-Indians represents a dramatic improvement.

But what about illness arising from active tuberculosis disease. The facts confirm, unfortunately, what has been suspected for some time. Tuberculosis is still a most serious infectious disease among young people in the productive prime of life. It is a disabling disease. It causes more time off from work, play, and study than any other infection. And there is still a lot of active tuberculosis among the adolescents and young adults

## Quick Canadian Quiz

1. In what year was Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey appointed Governor General?

2. Is the average monthly payment for dwelling rental in Canada \$95, \$65 or \$45?

3. The secret ballot was introduced to Canada's national elections in what year?

4. In terms of net value of production, in which provinces is agriculture the leading industry?

5. Products of what type rank first in value among Canada's exports?

## ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. Wood, wood products and paper. 3. In 1878. 1. In 1952. 4. Agriculture leads in P.E.I., Alta., and Sask.; manufacturing leads in the remaining seven provinces. 2. \$45 per month.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts the pocket annual of facts about Canada)

of Saskatchewan. Each year, on the average, there are still about 130 young persons between 10 and 29 years of age who must be hospitalized in sanatoria because they have contracted tuberculosis.

This is not because of any special susceptibility among adolescents. Not too long ago it was thought that young girls maturing into womanhood acquired tuberculosis because of an innate constitutional weakness.

## Greater exposure

Now we know (partly from investigations of Dr. R. G. Ferguson, former General Superintendent of the League) that young people get tuberculosis mainly because they are beginning to enlarge their social activities and then finally leave the sheltered environment of the home to come in contact with active cases of tuberculosis among the apparently well population probably for the first time in their lives. It is this first exposure to tuberculosis with much increased contact socially and occupationally that explains the increased rate in the late teens and the twenties.

## Here's a 5-year picture

How many teen-agers are actually getting active disease in Saskatchewan serious enough to require sanatorium bed care for many months? Here are the facts: In the five-year period just ended, 57 boys and 58 girls between 10 and 14 years of age were admitted to sanatoria for treatment. Among the teen-agers between 15 and 19, there were 64 boys and 111 girls (the girls seem to get around more socially and their activities are likely to bring them into more frequent contact with other persons spreading the disease).

Similarly, among young adults between 20 and 24, there were 204 cases reported in Saskatchewan of whom 92 were men and 112 were women.

As people move up in the age range there is still a lot of tuberculosis, although fewer women, proportionately, fall prey to active disease. A total of 169 cases were discovered in the 25 to 29 age group by the Anti-Tuberculosis League in the five years just ended. Seventy-nine of them were men and 90 were women.

Could these cases among young people have been prevented? Was it inevitable that 663 young people in this province should, in the last five years, have contracted tuberculosis serious enough to require hospitalization?

And are we to expect that about 130 young people will get the disease every year?

Not at all. Since most active tuberculosis comes from being exposed to spreaders, frequently under conditions not favorable to good health, teen-agers can do a great deal to avoid the risk of serious infection.

Nor do they have to become stay-at-homes. Good food, good habits of play and work and study, good habits of rest—these commonplace health rules now take on new importance.

Young people are becoming more conscious of the need for periodic check-up. They have learned why it's important to attend the mass survey or have a chest x-ray with their yearly medical check-up.

And these commonsense measures really work. In the 10-year period from the early 1940's to the 1950's, the incidence of new cases of TB among young adults has been cut in half. Determined efforts can lead to eradication.

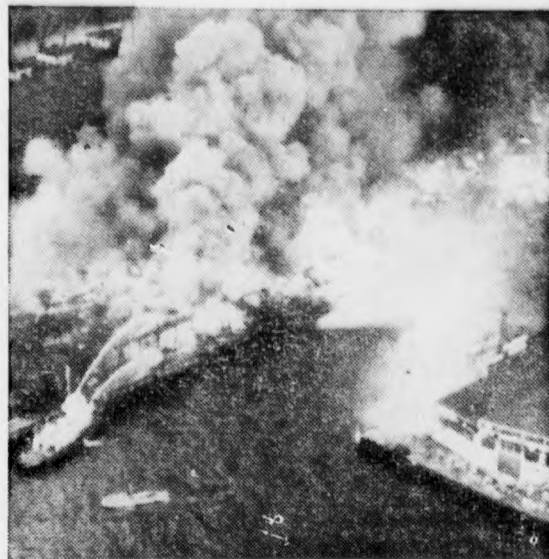
## Record number of deaths on Manitoba roads

October motor accidents set a new record in the number of people killed and injured on Manitoba roads. Provincial registrar of motor vehicles, R. B. Baillie, reports that 26 people were killed and 369 injured.

This brings the highway death toll for the first 10 months of the year to 117, compared to 93 during the same period last year.

While traffic accidents continue to decline in Winnipeg they are still climbing in the rest of the province, Mr. Baillie said. Excluding Greater Winnipeg, St. James and St. Boniface, the 10-month toll was 74 for the province—an increase of six over 1955 and almost double the deaths in the same period in 1950. Injuries have reached 1,162, a substantial increase.

All the suburbs show a big increase in accidents over last year. Winnipeg and St. Boniface are down slightly.



PIER FIRE — Smoke billows skyward in this aerial view of fireboats hug the pier as they pour water on the fierce blaze. The pier's 1,748-foot length makes it one of the longest along the sprawling Brooklyn pier following a shattering explosion and fire. New York waterfront. It is owned by New York City.

## 'Sold—to the little girl'

Her name is Diane, she is seven years old, she lives in New Baltimore, she knows what she wants, goes after it and gets it.

Learning about the auction sales held periodically at the city dog pound Diane began saving her pennies. When she had fifty cents she eagerly awaited such a sale. Arriving early at the pound she thoughtfully examined all the pets to be placed on sale and chose for herself a cuddly yellow-and-white kitten.

She waited impatiently as various dogs were disposed of, her eyes seldom leaving the cat of her choice. At last it was "on the block". At the first sound of the gavel Diane called out in her clear childish treble, "One nickel!" A woman across the aisle said, "A dime!" and the race was on. Nickel by nickel the amount grew.

When another woman said, "Forty-five cents!" Diane grew desperate. She jumped to her feet and addressed, not the auctioneer, but the audience. In a tone of

pleading mixed almost with command she cried, "Now don't anybody else do anything, I only got fifty cents!"

The bidding ended abruptly and the verdict of the auctioneer, "Sold to the little girl in the front row for fifty cents," was given approval by the smiles of everyone in the room.

## Helping hands

It is the men who take the time out from their leisure hours that give the youngsters of the community an opportunity to play hockey. It is a well-known fact that the majority of hockey stars playing in the big leagues come from the smaller communities. It is the same small communities with men working hard and long hours, that are giving these young hopefuls their big chance.

Jackals are wild dogs believed by scientists to be the progenitors of domesticated dogs.

## Patterns

College knit



by Alice Brooks

An college gal will appreciate a gift of warm accessories! These smart styles—knit in a jiffy!

Pattern 7165: Directions for scarf, mittens; sizes small, medium, large included; decoration woven in. Dickey in sport yarn, choice of two lengths.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

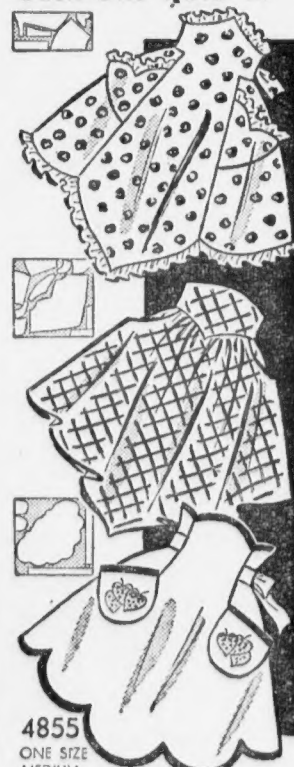
Household Arts Department, Department P.P.L.,

60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Two FREE patterns—printed in our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft book—stunning designs for yourself, for your home—just for you, our readers! Dozens of other designs to order—all easy, fascinating hand-work! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book right away!

NEW PRINTED PATTERN  
EASIER—FASTER  
MORE ACCURATE

Each One Yard 35"



4855  
ONE SIZE  
MEDIUM

PRINTED PATTERN

Our newest Printed Pattern — JIFFY-CUT! Paper pattern is all one piece; just pin to fabric, cut complete apron at once! Each of these pretty little styles takes just ONE yard 35-inch!

Printed Pattern 4855 includes all three styles: Misses' Medium Size only. Each apron takes 1 yard 35-inch fabric. Applique transfer.

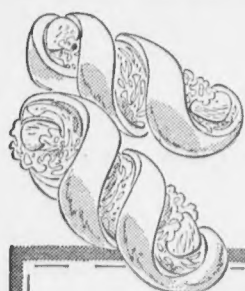
Jiffy-cut pattern is easiest to cut and sew. All pattern parts are printed on ONE tissue piece!

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L.,

60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.



Delicious!

Serve warm, generously buttered... a delicious tea-time treat. If you bake at home there's never a failure when you use dependable Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast!

## ALMOND TWISTS

- Measure into bowl  
1 cup lukewarm water  
Stir in  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar  
Sprinkle with contents of  
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
- Cream  
1/2 cup butter or margarine  
Blend in  
1/2 cup granulated sugar  
1 1/2 teaspoons salt  
Blend in, part at a time  
2 well-beaten eggs  
Add the yeast mixture and  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Stir in  
2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour  
and beat until smooth and elastic.  
Work in an additional  
2 1/4 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- Turn out on lightly-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl. Brush top of dough with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.
- Meantime prepare and combine

- 1/4 cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs  
1/2 cup blanched almonds, finely-ground  
3/4 cup granulated sugar  
1 slightly-beaten egg  
2 tablespoons water  
1 1/2 teaspoons almond extract
- Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread 3/4 of square with half the crumb mixture. Fold plain third of dough over crumb mixture, then fold remaining third over top—making 3 layers of dough and 2 of filling. Cut rectangle into 18 strips. Twist each strip twice; place on greased cookie sheet. Press 2 or 3 blanched almonds into filling of each twist. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Shape second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 minutes. Yield: 36 twists.



NEEDS NO  
REFRIGERATION



**D.A.'s  
CORNER**

BY S. W.

PETTEM, D.A.

DRUMHELLER

**SHORT COURSE ON  
BEEKEEPING**

A Short Course on Beekeeping will be held at Rumsey January 24th commencing at 1:30 p.m., with an evening session starting

at 8 p.m. Mr. J. W. Edmunds, Supervisor of Agriculture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, will be guest speaker. Anyone interested in beekeeping is welcome to attend.

**HEALTH OF ANIMALS**

Arrangements are being made to hold meetings at Acme, Crossroads Hall and in Drumheller, for the discussion of animal diseases, in particular, Vibriosis. Watch this column for date and time and plan to at-

tend one of these vital meetings

**GRAIN CLUBS**

January is the month for the re-organization of the 4-H Grain Clubs. If you wish to join a 4-H Grain Club for 1957, contact the local leader as to the date of the re-organization meeting.

**FARM AND HOME  
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The Drumheller Agricultural Society are again, this year, sponsoring the Farm and Home

Improvement Program. It is hoped that a goodly number will participate in this program. For further information contact either Mr. Ruby, Mr. Robertson or this office.

**CABBAGE TREASURE**

The common cabbage is not only a valuable food but it can be used in many ways, cooked or raw. The dark outer green leaves contain more pro-vitamin A value. Cabbage can be used raw in salads, cooked as a sep-

arate vegetable or added to stews and soup.

**ECONOMY**

Skim milk powder is cheaper than liquid whole milk and can be used for almost all cooking purposes or for drinking. For those who wish to lose weight, skim milk is a wise addition to the diet. Since it can be kept for a long time in its own container and only the amount needed is used each time, there is no waste.

*Today's the day they go on display!*

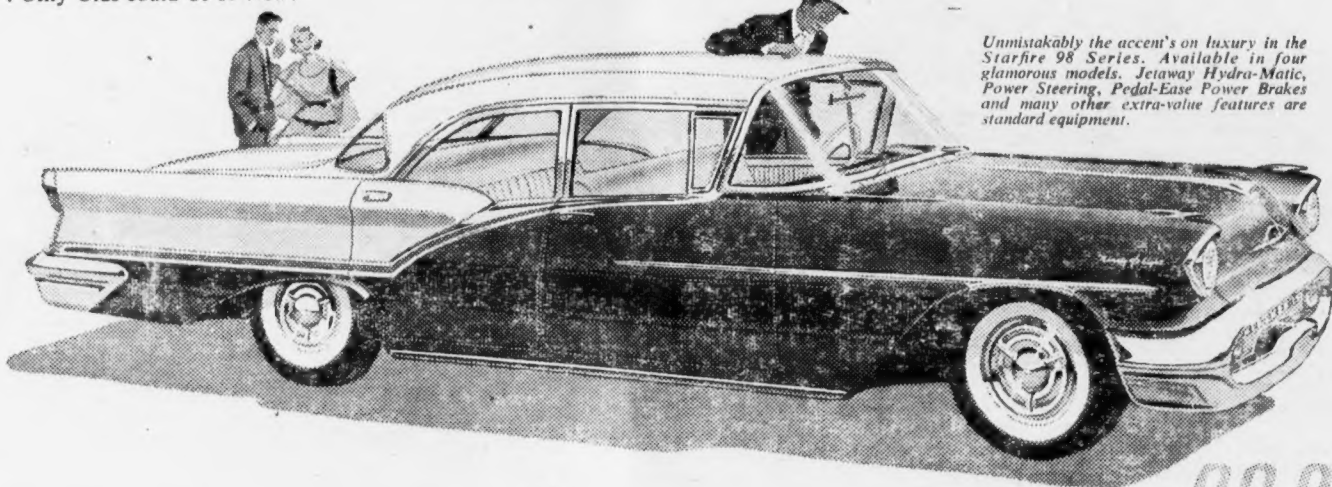
## NEW 1957 OLDSMOBILES!

**This year,  
the Accent's on Oldsmobile—  
the car that puts the accent on you!**

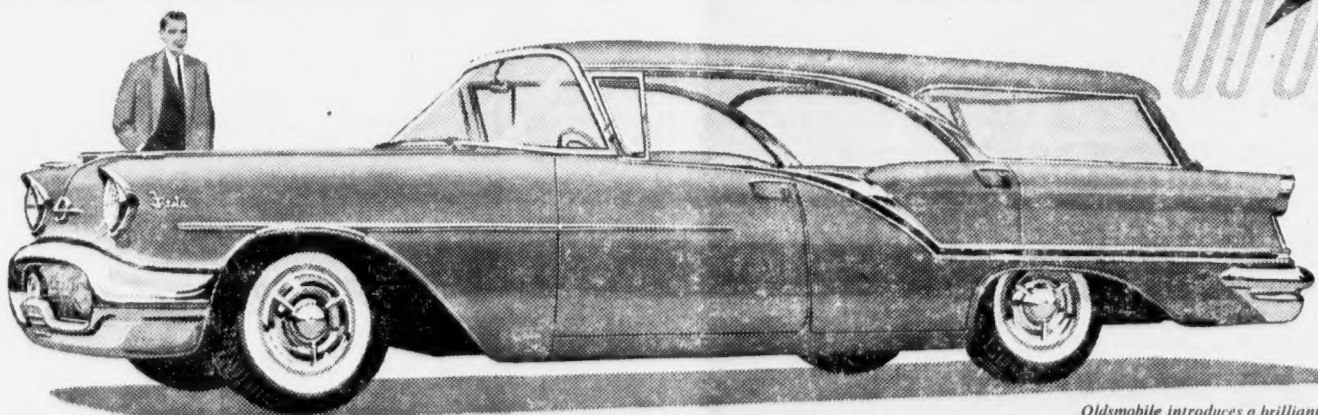
Just look! It's the completely new Oldsmobile for '57! The car with the styling that spotlights you... the car with the features that benefit you... **NEW PROFILE**—longer, far lower to wrap you in high style... give you a wonderful "low-level" ride... **NEW TWIN-STRUT REAR WINDOW**—an exciting new accent in smart style and around-the-corner visibility... **PIVOT-POISE FRONT SUSPENSION WITH COUNTER DIVE**—bringing you new precision handling and smooth, on-the-level stops... **STRUT-MOUNTED INSTRUMENTS**—for easily accessible controls... **17 MODELS... 3 SERIES... GOLDEN ROCKET 88, SUPER 88, STARFIRE 98**. In every model you'll find the new styling values—the new engineering values that tell why... Only Olds could be so New!



Unmistakably the accent's on luxury in the Starfire 98 Series. Available in four glamorous models. Jetaway Hydra-Matic, Power Steering, Pedal-Ease Power Brakes and many other extra-value features are standard equipment.

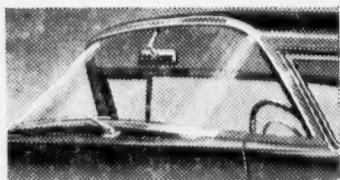


FOR '57...THE *Accent's* ON  
**OLDSMOBILE**

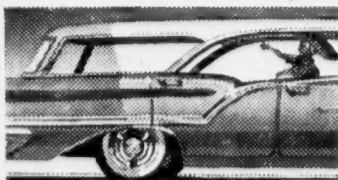


*Only Olds could be so New!*

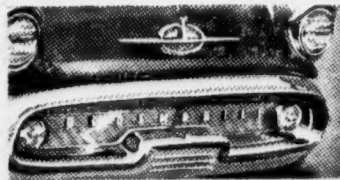
Oldsmobile introduces a brilliant new combination of hardtop glamour and rugged utility to station wagon design! Shown above, the Super 88 Fiesta. Two other 4-Door Fiestas are available in the Golden Rocket 88 Series.



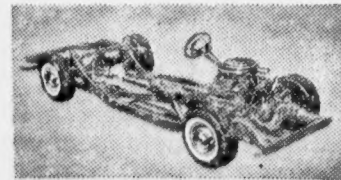
**NEW SPAN-A-RAMIC WINDSHIELD**... a new slant on an Olds idea for style and safety! Over 10% more glass area gives you better, wider visibility... and wraps every beautiful view around you.



**EXCLUSIVE ACCENT STRIPE**... another reflection of Olds styling leadership and your own good taste. This distinctive "accent" styling is mirrored inside, too, in smart new Tech-Style Interiors!



**NEW HI-LOW BUMPER**... functional and handsome, too! A double bumper completely frames the new recessed grille and parking lights... gives twice the protection of an ordinary bumper.



**NEW WIDE-STANCE CHASSIS**... heavier, wider, with a lower centre of gravity. Wider chassis and spring base mean greater stability, flatter cornering and more all-round comfort for you.

O-157B

# Garrett Motors, Ph. 31, Carbon